



United Press International Radiophoto
Premier Nguyen Cao Ky with U.S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge marked the first anniversary of Premier Ky's Government.

Intensified War Effort; Saigon Is 'Over Hump' in Crisis

Premier Claims a Victory

By NEIL SHEEHAN
Special to The New York Times

SAIGON, South Vietnam, Sunday, June 19—Premier Nguyen Cao Ky, apparently encouraged by signs of collapse in Buddhist and dissident resistance to his Government, said yesterday: "As far as I am concerned, it's all over. We are over the hump."

Talking to correspondents at a reception on the eve of Armed Forces Day celebrations, the Premier said he did not believe the Buddhist leaders had "any public support." He said that resistance was nearly at an end in Hue and that the demonstrators, who have been causing turmoil for the last several days in Saigon were "just a bunch of kids."

Program Made, Ky Says

Today, in an address to the nation on the first anniversary of his assumption of power, Premier Ky asserted that over the last year his Government had built "sound foundations" for future progress.

During the 30-minute tape-recorded speech, broadcast every two to three hours by the Saigon radio since midnight last night, the Premier reviewed the work of his Government in the social, political and economic fields and in the effort to pacify the Vietcong-dominated countryside.

"Although the fight has not yet ended in victory," the Premier said, "we have certainly left the dark days far behind."

Last night Saigon was quiet.

Troops Control All Hue

By R. W. APPLE Jr.
Special to The New York Times

HUE, South Vietnam, Sunday, June 19—Government troops swept unopposed this morning into the last section of the city controlled by Buddhists dissidents.

Loyal marines, paratroopers and combat policemen occupied the Dieu De Pagoda and the area around it early yesterday and later pushed into the old walled city. This morning they moved into the residential neighborhood surrounding the Tu Dam Pagoda.

The effort of the ruling military junta to reassert its authority in Hue thus appeared to have succeeded. The four-day campaign ended on the first anniversary of the junta's seizure of national leadership.

Less Costly Than Danang

The government triumph in Hue proved far less costly than its armed pacification of Danang last month, which cost dozens and perhaps hundreds of lives. In Hue, the Buddhists simply chose not to fight, and no blood was spilled yesterday or today.

Brig. Gen. Pham Xuan Nhu-an, who had sided with the Buddhists in their dispute with the regime of Premier Nguyen Cao Ky, was dismissed as commander of the Vietnamese First Infantry Division. He was succeeded by Col. Ngo Quang Truong, deputy commander of the airborne division.

General Nhu-an's troops stood aside when the United States

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 18—

No one in the Administration is in a position to say whether the Administration will ask Congress to raise taxes this year, President Johnson said today.

He told his news conference that seemingly conflicting statements by Commerce Secretary John T. Connor and Treasury Secretary Henry H. Fowler were their "personal feeling and perhaps a speculation" and not "a positive statement of policy of this Administration." [Question 1, Page 56.]

Mr. Fowler said yesterday in a speech that an anti-inflationary tax increase "remains very much an open question" and would depend largely on whether Congress significantly raised Federal spending beyond Administration requests.

Connor Voiced Doubts

Earlier in the week, Mr. Connor said his personal prediction was that no tax increase would be requested unless there was a "drastic change" in the economic situation.

It has been reliably reported that Mr. Johnson was not pleased with Mr. Connor's remark, fearing that it would be taken on Capitol Hill as a signal that the brakes on spending were off.

The President did not explicitly take sides between the two Cabinet members, but the tone of his remarks was more in line with Mr. Fowler's view than Mr. Connor's.

In effect, Mr. Johnson reiterated what he has said many times before—that the Administration was watching the economic indicators and had not made up its mind about asking for an increase in corporate and personal income taxes.

'Watching All Factors'

"We are watching all the factors that must be considered, primarily the appropriations measures that are being guided through the Congress, the Government budget itself, and our expenditures in Vietnam, as well as the private factors in the economy," the President said.

"When we have gone further along with our appropriation bills, and when we have seen evidences that we think justify a decision, I will announce one."

Referring to the expressions of his two Cabinet members as representing their personal views, Mr. Johnson said:

"As for me, I do not care to speculate and am not in a position to do so now, because the interpretation that would be placed on it might bring about some misunderstandings and misapprehensions. I think it is best to just wait until a decision is made—and then announce it."

The President did do a little speculating about the budget deficit for the fiscal year ending on June 30.

He said that it would be in the neighborhood of \$3-billion to \$4-billion, give or take "a billion or two."



Richard M. Helms



William F. Raborn

EDUCATORS TOLD INTEGRATION FAILS

Howe Says at Parley Here School Aides Must Risk Jobs in Drive on Bias

By M. S. HANDLER

School desegregation in the nation has proved a dismal failure, United States Education Commissioner Harold Howe told educators and school administrators of 76 cities here yesterday.

The time has come, he said, for educators to put their own careers on the line to compel their communities to integrate their educational systems.

The two principal approaches to school desegregation, gradualism and activism, have failed to accomplish school desegregation, he said, and it is time for school officials to "create their own 'third front' for racial equality in American education."

The Commissioner delivered his assessment at the final session of a two-day conference of school administrators.

Urban League Co-Sponsor

The conference, held at the Roosevelt Hotel, was co-sponsored by the National Urban League and the Teachers College of Columbia University, under a grant from the United States Office of Education.

Mr. Howe told the educators that after he had heard of the shooting of James H. Meredith in Mississippi, "I started to wonder whether civil rights was any place for a gentlemanly discussion."

"I am beginning to suspect that it is not; in any case, I have the feeling that those of

HELMS SUCCEEDING HIM

Johnson Also Appoints Hyde F.C.C. Chairman—Names Negro to the A. E. C.

6/19/66

Text of the news conference appears on Page 56.

By MAX FRANKEL

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 18—

President Johnson announced today that William F. Raborn would be replaced as Director of Central Intelligence by Richard M. Helms, a career intelligence officer.

The departure of Mr. Raborn, a retired vice admiral, after only 13 months in office was described by the President at a news conference as a resignation with regret. [Opening statement, page 56.] There were several indications here, however, that either the President or the President had responded to widespread criticism of Mr. Raborn's performance.

Mr. Johnson gave no reason for the change except Mr. Raborn's desire to return to California. The admiral's critics had lobbied for a change because they felt he had not shown any aptitude for other intelligence work or foreign affairs, fields in which he had had no previous experience.

Morale Reported Off

Morale, he was said to have depressed morale at the Central Intelligence Agency and evoked much criticism of the agency on Capitol Hill, where he had been expected to be most effective.

By contrast, the elevation of Mr. Helms, the admiral's deputy over the last year, was said to have been anticipated throughout the C.I.A. as the first professional intelligence agent to rise through the ranks to the top.

As director of intelligence, Mr. Helms will not only run the C.I.A. but also preside over the entire intelligence community. The community includes important intelligence organizations of the State and Defense Departments and smaller units dealing with foreign affairs at the Atomic Energy Commission and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

At his news conference the President also announced the appointments of Rosel H. Hyde as chairman of the Federal Communications Commission and Dr. Samuel M. Nabrit, a Negro, president of Texas Southern University, to the A.E.C.

The new director of intelligence, who is a 53-year-old former foreign correspondent, served in World War II as a naval officer with the Office of Strategic Services and as a

35-Minute Audience With Pope Paul



Helms, Career Man, Takes Over

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civilian with its successors after the war until the C.I.A. was formed in 1947.

He has spent most of his career since then in the side of the agency that engaged in espionage, information collection and special operations, but is also valued for his sound judgment by officials in the analytical half of the organization.

Educated at high schools in Switzerland and Germany, he is fluent in both French and German. He was graduated from Williams College with Phi Beta Kappa honors in 1935 and worked for The United Press and The Indianapolis Times before joining the Navy in 1942.

Admiral Raborn, 61, is expected to return to private industry on the West Coast. He was Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Development when he retired in September, 1963, and was vice president in charge of management of the Aerojet-General Corporation in California until his appointment to the C.I.A.

After a six-month search for a C.I.A. director to replace John A. McCone, Mr. Johnson chose the admiral in April, 1965, apparently for a combination of reasons. Mr. Raborn is a Texan who had campaigned for the President in 1964 among business groups. He was known to the President as the man who had skillfully managed the development of the submarine-borne Polaris missile and as a man who had maintained excellent relations with key Congressional leaders during the project.

The President apparently hoped that Mr. Raborn and Mr. Helms could effectively divide the sensitive duties at the C.I.A., with the admiral mollifying critics on Capitol Hill while his deputy attended to the professional business inside the agency.

Complaints Mount

But it did not work out that way. Democratic Senators eager to exert closer supervision of the intelligence community, led by J. W. Fulbright, Mike Mansfield and Eugene J. McCarthy, were not impressed by the admiral nor satisfied by his relatively better relations with members of the Armed Services Committee.

Moreover, other intelligence officials found it difficult to engage the admiral's interest in foreign affairs problems and their ill-concealed complaints only heightened dissatisfaction in the Congress and other departments of Government.

Several influential members of the President's part-time Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board are known to have complained about Mr. Raborn's lack of experience. Old-timers at the C.I.A. also blamed him for some of the agency's recruiting problems.

Descriptions of the admiral as a "nice guy who is out of his depth" had become commonplace around Washington, but there had been no sign that President Johnson would act so soon on the criticism. The admiral himself led associates to believe that he had been given the right to serve as long as he wished and exhibited many

from the President and influential members of Congress.

He was not close to other high Administration officials and, unlike his predecessors, Allen W. Dulles and Mr. McCone, was not looked upon as a principal foreign policy adviser to the White House. But Mr. Raborn always insisted that he did not want to be anything other than a conveyor of reliable information to the President.

The admiral also took great pride in what he thought were important contributions to the management of the agency, including a round-the-clock "watch" office patterned after a shipboard watch and a long-term plan to anticipate intelligence and organizational problems of the next decade.

Mr. Raborn had spoken to colleagues on several recent occasions about several attractive and lucrative offers from West Coast industries but had not given any hint of a desire to leave Washington so soon. In view of criticism, it is thought that he may have asked the President whether he should accept them or even that Mr. Johnson encouraged him to leave elsewhere.

When he was asked today whether "health" or other affairs had prompted the resignation, Mr. Johnson said he had hoped a year ago that Mr. Helms would succeed Mr. Raborn.

The admiral, Mr. Johnson said, had no desire to return to Washington at that time but agreed to come for an indefinite period. "He has done that," the President said, "and now desires to return to California."

A "Limited" Time

Later while repeating some of the highlights of the news conference for television, the President said Mr. Raborn had agreed from the start to serve for only a "limited" time.

No replacement for Mr. Helms as deputy director was announced. By law, the C.I.A. may be headed by two civilians or by one civilian and one military man. Powerful members of the Armed Services committee, who must approve the appointments, have thus far always insisted that one of the top two men be drawn from the military.

No serious opposition to Mr. Helms is expected on Capitol Hill but he will come to office at a time of controversy over the C.I.A. between the Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees.

The military committee, led by Richard B. Russell of Georgia, has jealously guarded its prerogative as the principal Senate watchdog over intelligence affairs. Several of its members, together with members of the Appropriations Committee, have been the only men briefed in detail about the agency's work and have been its principal defenders to the rest of the Senate and to the public.

For many years, however, more liberal members of Congress have been dissatisfied by this arrangement. The Foreign Relations Committee had asked for the right to send some of its members into the C.I.A. hearings, but was rebuffed by the Administration on the ground that secrets could thus

of policy, are deleterious to this nation honorability and its commitment to help Vietnam turn back aggression from the north.

Peace Is Foreseen

We must go forward as nations and men have always gone forward in dark moments, confident that they are right and that right will prevail. I am confident that we shall gain an honorable peace in South Vietnam.

There are, I believe, very few governments among the more than 140 in the world who do not wish to see an honorable peace at the earliest possible moment. To those few I would say this: There is honor for all in making peace. Let the killing stop.

As the Government of Vietnam said in the Declaration of Honolulu:

"Stop killing your brothers and sisters, their elders and their children. Come and work through constitutional democracy to build together a life of dignity and freedom and peace."

Look about us in Asia. Look at the vitality, the economic and social progress of the nine Asian and Pacific nations meeting in Korea. Look at the new resolve in Indonesia to come to grips with their problems of economic and social development. Look at the new determination evidenced in India and Pakistan to work for their people and to live in peace with each other. Look at the new efforts of the people of Asia to come together and to work together in peace. Then ask yourselves, what is the wave of the future? Is it aggression, is it for one nation to try to conquer another nation by force or is it for all of us to work together as brothers in growing more food, in building more schools and providing better health to all of our people.

And I believe that it is the latter.

I'll be glad now to take questions from you for whatever period of time you feel desirable.

QUESTIONS

1. Chance of Tax Rise

Q. Mr. President, there have been some varying forecasts from members of the Cabinet, Secretary Fowler and Secretary Connor, as to the prospects of a tax increase. I wonder if you could clear the situation up about this.

A. I—25 years ago, I would have been concerned about what I've seen, about the quotations from the Secretary of Commerce and Secretary of the Treasury. But when I read their statements, I seem to detect that they are expressing in response to inquiries made of them their views about what may develop in this particular field.

I don't think any of us are in a position to state at this time, or do I desire to speculate, on what a decision might be. We are watching all the factors that are, must be considered, primarily the appropriations measures that are being guided through the Congress, the Government budget itself, and our expenditures in Vietnam as well as the private factors in the economy.

When we have gone further along with our appropriation bills and when we have seen evidences that we think justify a decision, I will

regard General de Gaulle would always be welcome. Our representatives are in constant touch with his Government and we feel no lack of communication.

6. Space Treaty

Q. Mr. President, would you give us your reaction, sir, to renewed Russian interest in a space treaty, and whether you think that this might lead to other agreements with the Soviet Union.

A. We, we welcome any indication from them at any time in matters of this nature and we have made our proposal and are very hopeful that our proposal and theirs can be carefully considered and will prove fruitful.

7. Raborn's Resignation

Q. Mr. President, would you care to amplify on your recent announcement that Admiral Raborn—

A. No, no, he, Admiral Raborn, had retired and I asked him upon the resignation of Mr. McCone [John A. McCone, his predecessor] to come here and serve for a period that would be agreeable to him for such time as he might feel that he could do it, and I told him at that time that Mr. Helms would be his Deputy Director and I would hope that Mr. Helms could succeed him at the end of his tour of duty. He considered my request and although he had no desire to return to Washington, he agreed to come and serve me for an indefinite period. He has done that and now desires to return to California, and Mr. Helms is agreeable to accepting the responsibilities heretofore administered by Admiral Raborn and I think it's—

8. Priority of Concern

Q. Mr. President, what is the order of priority of your worries these days, given the urgent demands of Vietnam. How do you fit the concerns of NATO, civil rights and the Congressional elections and so forth in?

A. I think they're all problems that in the life of the President he must try to give whatever time is necessary to each problem and apply the best judgment that he can to it—and that I try to do. I have had a great deal of assistance and a great many helpmates, and I'm very thankful for the quality of my advisers. I have never worked up any priority of worries.

We do have problems and concerns from day to day, but we have so much more to be grateful for and thankful for and be encouraged about than we do to worry about, and I, when I look about the world, I sometimes feel that conditions may be somewhat depressing to us here in the United States. And I look at the problems of other leaders—I don't know of a single one whose situation I would trade with—and I know of none that are not confronted with somewhat the same types of problems and the same types of worries and sometimes much more aggravating and much more serious than mine have been up to now.

9. Political Polls

Q. Do the polls worry you?

A. No, no, we always would like to see what we do and what we say approved by our

fields. Perhaps early in July—the first 10 days—I can give you a little better figure on the fiscal year, but it's not a great deal different in my judgment from what I've said before.

We expect the deficit to be considerably less than we anticipated in January. That will be largely due to an increase in revenues, but I would hope that some small part of it—a few hundred millions—could be the result of reduction in domestic expenditures or a stretch-out in them.

We cannot tell. Our budget director constantly admonishes me not to give any hard, fast figures. With a budget of over \$100-billion, 1 per cent variance is very easy to be off a billion dollars. But I would say within that range that our deficit would probably be, instead of \$6.4 [billion] as we predicted, somewhere in the neighborhood of \$3 [billion] to \$4 [billion]. It could be off a few hundred million. But it will be much less than we predicted in January and we think much less than we predicted 18 months ago, and we are very pleased with the administrators of this Administration for having always had less deficit than they predicted, which is quite unusual itself in budget history.

Our three years will have had less deficit each year than we promised. We could have some unusual emergency come up but you can't—we won't miss it much in the next 12 days of this month.

12. Criticism of Others

Q. Will you give us your thinking, sir, on the propriety of a United States Senator going abroad and making critical comments about the internal policies of another nation?

A. I think that a better policy is to let the Senators judge the propriety of their own actions. It's not for the executive branch to be passing upon the statements of Senators.

A great many statements are made by the Senate that the Executive will approve of and some maybe that he'd disapprove of, but I don't think as a general policy it's wise for us to set up any censorship down here. I'll just have to leave it up to their judgment.

13. Determination in War

Q. Mr. President, you have today restated your determination to see the Vietnam war through. How can this point be made more clear to Hanoi and to the Vietcong? A. I would hope that they take notice of our actions from time to time and I believe they do—which the statement today is a part.

Q. Mr. President, in that connection, does the statement imply or mean that there is going to be a step-up in air strikes in North Vietnam?

A. I think you'll just have to take the statement and read it and we'll stand on it. I would not want to get boxed in by a commitment to The New York Times that I wouldn't do this or do that. I would want to feel at liberty to do whatever the national policy required, as I said in the statement. And I think it's very clear on that, John, if you—when you have a